

# The Intelligencer,

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# The Intelligencer

WHEELING, JUNE 1, 1895.

## Be Honest About It.

If we are to give free coinage to silver so as to get a cheap dollar to pay debts at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar, why go to all that trouble and imperil, moreover, the whole monetary system of the country? Why not make the issue direct and demand that Congress shall pass an act to cut in half everybody's debt? This would be more than direct, it would be admitting honestly the dishonest thing that is aimed at.

If the silver producers want a bounty of more than 100 per cent on their product, why try to obscure their demand under the cloak of free coinage for the benefit of people who want to scale their debts? Why not agree that it is not at all a question of money and admit that it is a question of bounty for producing a commodity. This might embarrass some of the men who have been championing their cause by pretending to be bi-metalists, but it would be the honest presentation of a business proposition.

The false pretense of the free silver shouters does not escape thoughtful persons, and the more it is thought on the weaker the free silver cause becomes.

Our men-of-war, the New York and the Columbia, got across the Atlantic in a hurry. In this day a war ship must be able to go as well as to fight. Gradually our navy is getting there.

## Justice to a Big Man.

The Brooklyn Eagle, a Democratic newspaper of character, does ex-President Harrison the justice to tell why he did not give Judge Gresham the place on the supreme bench to which he aspired.

President Harrison desired to appoint Judge Gresham, although he knew that if he did he would be charged with doing it to get him out of the way politically. He declined to do it, although he knew that by declining he would be charged with allowing personal feeling to stand in the way of the advancement of a worthy and able man.

He looked Judge Gresham's judicial record over carefully "and while he found much that was admirable and attractive, he also found to his own satisfaction that the judge's mind was not of a judicial cast." The Eagle says it knows this to be the reason why the appointment was not made and publishes the fact in the interest of justice.

President Harrison was big enough to do what he thought was right, no matter how he might be misjudged.

We hear a good deal about the advance in wages, but it does not keep pace with the advancing prices of food. Business profits are in the same box with wages.

## Material That Armies are Made Of.

The Linsly cadets have drilled well before, but never so well as yesterday. They showed good instruction and careful work. More than half those lads are good enough soldiers to step right into active service and give a good account of themselves, just as the same sort of youngsters did in the 60's.

Fortunately their country does not call them to-day, but if ever it does it will find every one of them the better for the military training he has had in the Linsly Institute. The government does well to encourage schools of this character, for a country with no considerable standing army must rely on its volunteers, and volunteers who have gone through a school where military instruction is a feature are very soon turned into practical soldiers.

It would be a step in the right direction if every public school boy were given half an hour a day of military instruction and exercise under a competent officer. Every young American should know how to bear arms and be ready to respond to his country's call.

The sound money cry has the ring of the honest dollar, and that was the real "dollar of the daddies."

## Iron and Steel Prices.

There is improvement in demand and in prices in iron and steel, gratifying because any sign of recuperation is gratifying after long and severe depression. Prices, however, continue very low. If we take the figures furnished this week by Dun's report we see by comparison what the fall was and what the recovery has been.

Prices now as compared with those of October, 1893, less than five years ago, show a fall of 48 per cent on the average. What cost \$100 then is bought for \$52. The recent improvement is a hopeful

sign, but average prices in iron and steel are but 5 per cent higher than they were four months ago.

There is a long way to go before we get back to the prices, wages, employment and profits of the better days.

Rise up, Benjamin Harrison, and say what you meant by squatting flat on William McKinley's hat.

## Missionary Work.

The Baptists give a good account of their home missionary efforts in respect of money spent and laborers in the field. For some reason the home missionary field is not so attractive as the foreign. It appeals less to the imagination. There is not the same air of romance about it. There can be no startling array of hundreds of millions waiting to be saved.

Whatever the reason, the fact is that it is easier to equip missionaries for the foreign field and to maintain them there than it is to maintain missionaries in the home cities among persons who believe in Christianity if they believe in anything and who live in degradation and crime.

We have Christian heathen at our own doors to whom much less attention is paid than to the heathen of Asia. One of these days the churches will take hold in earnest and try themselves in the home missionary field. If they do not the sense of self-preservation will compel a movement outside of the churches.

In the summer of 1893 the late Senator Fair, of California, began to buy and to store wheat. He continued to buy and to store for a year. Then he stopped buying and contented himself with holding. The storage charges were \$50,000 a month. The whole lot has been sold and the Fair heirs lose \$1,500,000 on the venture. This will not bankrupt the estate by any means, but it will make a pretty hole in it. It must be said for Mr. Fair that his operations usually turned out better than this.

Rumor is placing ex-Superintendent Byrnes at the head of the secret service of the United States. This would be an odd thing to happen to a man who resigned under pressure because he made too much money at the head of the largest police force in the country. Besides, with an income of \$20,000 a year from his police pension and his private fortune, Mr. Byrnes can probably manage to make ends meet without any public place whatever. He will get along very well for a poor man.

In the item published a few days since concerning the embezzlement of William P. Robinson, of New York, from the Tillotsons, the well known literary purveyors, the statement was made that the embezzler was the publisher of Short Stories. This was an error, as Robinson has had no connection with that excellent periodical, which is published by the Current Literature Publishing Company, of New York.

EX-SENATOR BUTLER, of South Carolina, finds that there is no danger of negro supremacy in that state. He did not make the discovery until he ran up against a Democratic faction which he hates worse than "pizen" and which deserves the esteem in which the decent men of the state hold it.

FOLLOWING fast upon the frost comes a high temperature which prostrates and kills. It has been a long time since we have had a season of such sudden changes from one extreme to another, and it is to be hoped that we may not see the like again soon.

The way to deal with a Mormon outfit that comes to this country declaring that it will practice polygamy if it wants to, is to ship it back whence it came. Haven't we settled that question in this country?

FORAKER sat on McKinley's friends, and now Harrison has sat on McKinley's hat. Whither is the hot weather driving us?

## A FINANCIAL CATECHISM.

BY FRANK PERKY POWERS.

### X.

National Policy.  
As ours is a debtor's country, is it not for our interest to reduce the money unit?

No, for we intend to go on using foreign capital for the development of our great natural resources, and it is not for our interest to impair our credit.

Is it not for the advantage of the debtor to have the option of paying in gold or silver?

A man has to pay for an option, and a "straddle" costs more than a "put" or a "call."

What are trade balances with gold and silver countries?

In the last fiscal year there was due us on exports and imports of merchandise a balance of about \$100,000,000 from the gold-using countries of Europe, and there was due from us to silver-using countries in South America and Asia \$125,000,000. There was due a balance of more than \$300,000,000 from England. The amount due from us to England for interest and re-payments of principal in any normal year was certainly very less than that.

What has been the effect on Europe of the silver policy of the United States?

We have tried at enormous cost to keep up the price of rupees and taels for the benefit chiefly of Englishmen and Germans who export manufactured goods to Asia. We have driven gold out of the country, to the great advantage of European nations which wished to establish or to fortify the gold standard.

Did any people who were receiving gold or its equivalent for their labor and their grain and cotton ever clamor for the debasement of the money standard?


Never in the world till a part of the American people did this in the latter part of the nineteenth century.

Are there no bi-metalists in England and Germany?

In both countries there are men who desire to bring about the international bi-metalism in the hope of raising the value of silver. Nowhere outside the United States do men propose that their own country shall go in for free silver coinage alone.

Where are workmen demanding

MAIL



NICOTINE  
THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLE  
NEUTRALIZED

THE BEST  
CHEW  
AND  
SMOKE  
POUCH  
ANTI-NEUROUS  
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

that the standard by which their wages are paid be reduced from gold to silver? Only in the United States of America. But are not the silver men holding out magnificent prospects of the prosperity that would come to the country if their policy prevailed?

Yes, and so did Jack Cade, when he announced, "There shall be in England seven halfpenny loaves sold for a penny; the three hooped pot shall have ten hoops; and I will make it felony to drink small beer." "There shall be no money; all shall eat and drink on my score, and I will apparel them all in one livery, that they may agree like brothers and worship me, their lord."

(THE YOK.)

## FREE SILVER IN MEXICO.

Results of Free and Unlimited Coinage Shown—No Improvement in the Condition of Labor—Beggars Pay Better Than Work.

From the moment the American traveling into Mexico gets in exchange for one American dollar two Mexican dollars until, when on returning, he gives Mexican dollars to get one American dollar back, his life is full of surprises. The order of horse racing here is a fair sample of how entirely and completely the civilization of the United States is reversed in Mexico. There are no better races than those given by the great jockey club here, yet it is hard to get accustomed to seeing thoroughbred race from left to right instead of from right to left.

Mexico is absolutely upon the basis of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. I came from the United States to Mexico believing largely in many of the fallacies of the free silver men. If I was not an out and out free coinage advocate I was, to put it mildly, of the McCrory school of bi-metalism. My stay and study here have convinced me of one thing only; that whenever the United States goes upon a silver basis its laboring element will be the one to suffer, and more than any class or set will have the "hot end of the stick to hold."

The rabid gold monometallist would, without special study, attribute the condition of the laborer here to the financial system of the country, and, while he would be partly right, yet the earlier condition and laws of this people are proportionately responsible for it. There was a time when the peon, or laboring class, was in practical slavery; when it was the law that as long as a peon was in debt to his employer the laborer could not leave his service until the debt had been wiped out. This in most cases meant lifetime bondage, and the peon must necessarily submit to any hardship and accept any salary which might be allowed. The same law is practically in force now up to \$10 of indebtedness. As long as a peon or peasant owes his employer \$10 he can be forced to work a certain portion of it out every week. When the amount is over that sum the only resort the creditor has is through the civil courts, the system being similar to that in the United States.

Therefore the hard conditions of the poor until practically a late date in the history of this country was largely attributable to the laws under which they lived. But those conditions no longer exist, and the law for the laborer here is as advanced and progressive as in any country in the world. Yet, while the odious peon laws have been abolished years ago, the condition of the peon and the peasant, the artisan and the clerk, have practically remained the same.

The fact of the matter is begging says here. It pays because of wages. It is a pretty poor beggar who can't earn in his profession as much as the average laborer gets for his work. Seeing so much poverty, as well as so much prosperity, naturally forces one to turn to the financial status of the country, and to discover, if possible, the causes which have led to the great development of the natural resources of the country, yet from which the laborer seems to get no profit nor to increase his creature comforts in the same proportion as the hills give up their ores and the earth yields its products.

## ARE WATCHING UNCLE SAM'S STRUGGLE.

The fight on the financial question now on in the United States is being watched with the same eagerness and interest by mine owners here as characterized the vigilance of Senators Stewart, Teller and DuBois, and other western silver men. Whenever the United States throws open her mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver the mining property of Mexico will be enhanced in value in proportion as that in Colorado. While the value of property will be enhanced, experience has shown that the salary of the laborer will be the same, at least as far as Mexico is concerned. The dividend of the stockholder will alone be increased.

The average wages in Mexico range from 12 cents to 25 cents a day in the cities and haciendas or plantations, and in the remote mining districts there is a slight increase. All laborers have to feed or "find" themselves in Mexico. On all plantations there are stores owned by the landlord. What is usually earned by labor on land is always spent with the owner of it.

On all sides one hears the answer that the silver basis in Mexico is not responsible for the low wages paid there. Acknowledgment so much, though it is not entirely true, still wages have not increased or made any advance under the free coinage of silver. This seems to be the chief argument of the silver men in the states—that wages will advance and that the volume of currency will be largely inflated. This idea has been so fully absorbed that in Kentucky a few days ago the silver men in one of the counties met and decided that when the government should adopt free coinage laws, Mr. So and So, being the most honest man in that district, should be delegated to distribute the silver in that district.

## FREE SILVER PROMISES NOT FULFILLED.

Nothing which has been promised by the silver men has come to pass here. Wages are lower and living higher. Since silver has decreased in value to about one-half everything produced in this country which competes with the markets of the world has increased proportionately. The only products which have remained at nominally the old figure are those which are not grown in contact with similar products grown in countries which have a sound currency. Even coffee, which is one of the staple products, has risen to such a point as to practically be beyond the reach of the

peon and the laborer, while the only beef ever in reach of the peon is that which is cut from the murdered animals after the bull fight.

Butter is so dear as to make it a luxury to all classes, and it is ordered in restaurants as radishes, lettuce and other dainties are got. Beer, which is a standard drink here, sells for fifteen cents a glass, and the only liquor which is to be had by the laboring classes is a native drink called "pulque," a milk-like looking beverage, which produces some of the results of the malt product without possessing any of its virtues.

Cotton and wheat in Mexico are continually being pointed to as higher than these products in the United States.

When these facts are pointed out to the silver man from the states he at once says that such a condition of things could not exist there, that labor is too well organized to permit such a state of affairs to last. The politician, as well as the laborer, knows that there can be no fictitious value in labor, and that, moreover, less than 2 per cent of the great mass of labor in the United States is organized. The low wages here are not confined alone to what may be termed the laboring classes, but all salaries are proportionately small.

Argue as they will there can be but one result from a silver basis in the United States, which should be made clear to all who are dependent for their living upon their labor. It is that wages would not be perceptibly increased and that the purchasing power of those wages would be diminished almost half. Bents have been steadily advancing here and they would be put up in any country which depreciates its money. Whenever the United States goes upon a silver basis the earning power of her laborers, artisans and clerks will be cut almost in half, while the clothes they wear, the houses they live in, the food they eat, will be increased almost double.

## Fast Men-of-War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—The telegrams received at the navy department showing the time of the arrival of the New York and the Columbia at Southampton, England, make it appear that they made the trip across the Atlantic in ten and nine days, respectively, and this without being pushed in any degree. This is said at the navy department to be the best passage on record for a man-of-war.

## Barred From the Mails.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—Three New York companies were debarred the use of the mails to-day for running lottery schemes. They were the North American Loan and Investment Company, C. D. Stephens, manager, and the Co-operative Land and Improvement Company, E. G. Klout, president.

## Is this a Significant Incident?

New York Special.

There was an amusing incident at the exercise at Grant's tomb to-day. General Harrison and Governor McKinley's hat figured in it. The governor is used to setting his hat around on chairs when it is not in use. He put his hat on a chair to-day. The first man who came along sat on it. That man, it is alleged, was General Harrison. Three or four men on the platform are authority for the statement that the ex-President crushed the governor's hat entirely out of shape. The governor was seen punching the crown back into shape. The hat was the latest style high hat. It will have to be replaced.

## Aren't You Weary?

Aren't you weary, stranger, weary of the "Coming Woman" law, And the Woman who is naughty For the sake of being bold? Aren't you tired, sick and tired Of the London high-life scandals, And the new erotic rantings Of these literary vandals? Yes, indeed!

Aren't you weary, neighbor, weary of the music for the masses, And this singing over titles That are sold for large amounts? Aren't you tired, sorely tired Of this question, Who shall lead In the ranks of the Four Hundred, Who shall follow, who shall precede? I should say!

Aren't you weary, neighbor, weary Of this snubbing over Platt, And this wonder where, politically, Simon Strong & Co. are at? Aren't you tired, deeply tired Of the Byrnes and Fairhurst row, And the harping, carping wonder How 'twill wind up anyhow? Right you are!

Aren't you weary, friend, most weary Of the Bondsman's cry in art? Of the kick-backer's bow-wow, That are thought to be so "sassy"? Aren't you tired, tired, tired Of ten thousand other cries, That the faintest hound will tell us Feed like piling "to the blues"? Well, I guess!

## A Happy Ending.

OTTUMWA, Va.—"For fifteen years I was a great sufferer from dyspepsia, and nothing relieved me until I tried Simpson's Liver Regulator. This is the best medicine in the world. I am now in good health."—Mrs. J. Collins. Your druggist sells it in powder or liquid; the powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

## James Arbery's Pittsburgh Combination Sale.

Next sale will be held Wednesday, June 5, and Thursday, June 6, and one night by electric light, corner Thirty-first street and Liberty avenue, of 150 head of high bred Trotters, Pacers, Match teams and an extra lot of Kentucky Saddle horses, the consignment of Stone & Shadbert, of Versailles, Ky. Grand exhibition of stock night before sale, Tuesday, June 4, 7 to 9 p.m.

## BUGGIES.



## \$49.50 Net Cash

Buy the Best Leather Saddle Buggy for the money in the market. Soundly made to make a profit. You deal direct with the factory. Fully warranted. A two-cent stamp takes the place of a \$100 margin made by dealers on such Buggies. We ship to your own town, if on the railways, freight paid. Write for our catalogue. Factory: Storrs, Ohio.

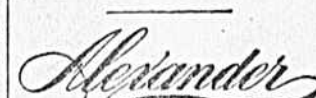
## THE McCURDY MFG. CO.

300 - Station 2, Cincinnati, O. We will ship to George L. Lee, 140 Market Street, Wheeling, W. Va., with whom we have arranged to receive, uncracked and set up without extra charge. See a sample at his place.

## SHOES—ALEXANDER.

# THE WEATHER MAN

Played us a shabby trick. Just as we began to sail into our stock of up-to-date SUMMER SHOES he makes it necessary for people to get out their winter cork-soles. He has promised us, however, that from now on we shall have no cause to complain of the cold, as he means to even up by piling it on EXTRA HOT. Go ahead, say we. We are prepared to take care of our people. We have 3,000 pairs Hot Weather Shoes, 62 styles. NEVER SO NICE, NEVER SO CHEAP, and the probabilities are they never will be again.



1049 MAIN STREET.

WASH GOODS—J. S. R. & CO.

## NOW FOR—

# Wash Goods.

TEMPTING PRICES.

Best 25c imported French Gingham, 12 1/2c

Best 12 1/2 and 15c Printed Ducks, - - - 9c

One case of best 10c Dress Gingham, 6 1/4c

One case of black ground Organdy Lawns, with chintz figures, 15c

grade, for - - - 7 1/2c

Best 5c Challies, - - - 3c

A large assortment of Fancy Dress Goods, made this season to be retailed at 25c, choice of lot, - - - 18c

## J. S. Rhodes & Co.

WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS.

1852 . . . . . 1895.

# Wall Paper.

Our stock represents the best things, from the leading manufacturers, which we are selling at prices lower than any in the city.

Reasonable prices for hanging. Only first-class workmen employed.

## JOS. GRAVES' SONS,

26 Twelfth Street.

## AMUSEMENTS.

# WHEELING

# PARK CASINO.

OPENING OF THE SUMMER SEASON

—BY THE—

## ROBINSON COMIC OPERA CO.

21—PEOPLE—24.

In Repertoire of POPULAR OPERAS.

TWO WEEKS, COMMENCING

Monday, June 3.

Monday Evening, June 3.—"CHIMES OF NORMANDY."

Tuesday Evening, June 4.—"OLIVETTE."

Wednesday Evening, June 5.—"CHIMES OF NORMANDY."

Thursday Evening, June 6.—"ERA DIAMANT."

Friday Evening, June 7.—"GROFES-GROFELIA."

Saturday Matinee, June 8.—"OLIVETTE."

Evening Prices:—Admission to all parts of the Casino, 25c. Reserved seats, 5c. Matinee prices 25c. no extra charge for reserved seats. Seats can be reserved at C. A. House's music store on and after Saturday, June 1. Note—Repertoire for following week will be announced hereafter.

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## ALTENHEIM

# Entertainment.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 5

Concert by the Opera House Band and sale of light refreshments.

ADMISSION TO THE GROUNDS, 10c.

## GROCERIES ETC.

## FRESH ARRIVAL.

Haylor's Bonbons and Chocolates.

C. V. HARDING & CO.

my27 1390 Market Street.

## ARE YOU SATISFIED

With the Coffee You are Drinking?

If not, try our JAVA. It is sure to please.

H. F. BEHRENS,

my22 2217 Market Street.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT—TWO COTTAGES.

Moundville Camp Ground. Inquire at 1200 Market street.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A GIRL FOR general house work. Inquire at 2014 South Front street.

WANTED—SITUATION AS DRUG clerk. Young man of 25. Educated. Graduate. State where you will pay. 410 BROAD, Ohio City, Ohio. Tel. 101.

MONEY TO LOAN—I HAVE FROM \$500 to \$10,000 to loan on good real estate security. Call or address J. C. HEAVY, 20 1420 Market street, Wheeling, W. Va. Tel. 101.

## EARLY CLOSING.

The Clothiers, Gents' Furnishers and Hatters have agreed to close their stores at 6 o'clock p.m., commencing Monday, June 2, and to continue during the summer months, Saturday and week of State Fair excluded.

## KEEP COOL!

FRONTONE, LIMEADE, GINGER ALE, MEXICAN MALTO, COCA COLA, ICE CREAM 50c a cup, 24 flavors.

GOETZ'S DRUG STORE, Market and Twelfth Streets.

## Notice the

New Chamber Ware in Our Window. Four Colors, \$3.65 per set of 12 pieces. FOR THIS WEEK ONLY. NEW GOODS!

EWING BROS., 1215 Market St.

## HAVE YOU TRIED THEM?

The French Red Kidney Beans packed by the Illinois Canning Company. They are cooked in the can ready for serving by simply warming. They also make a delicious salad, an ideal lunch or side-dish in the summer. Don't forget them when preparing a PICNIC BASKET, and let CAMPERS see they are just the thing. For par ad.

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## Cigarmakers' Picnic!

AT NEW FAIR GROUNDS, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1895.

Arrangements are being made for Horse Racing, trotting and running, Bicycle Races, for those who have never taken part in a race; a Lady Bicycle Race, Base Ball and other amusements